

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Forthcoming Report of the Reconstruction Committee in Favor of Admitting the Tennessee Members.

The Congressional Representatives Expected to Take Their Seats on Tuesday.

Order for the Restoration to the Richmond Banks of Their Coin.

Ornamental Session of the House of Representatives.

Speeches on Reconstruction and the President's Policy.

Adm. — Dr. —

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1866.

PLAN FOR THE ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

Thad Stevens has at last hit upon an ingenious plan for the admission of Tennessee without sacrificing his principles, facetiously so-called. The Reconstruction Committee will report a joint resolution on Monday for the admission of Tennessee to all the rights and privileges of a State of the Union, fettered by no wicked proviso whatsoever. Of course it will pass, and Tuesday will find the roundabout Patterton in the Senate and the laud Maynard in the House, comfortably stalled with their colleagues and ready to aid as sound Unionists and as much of it as any member of the Reconstruction Committee. The passage of this joint resolution would seem to be the safe thing; but it is not. It is preamble in a most obnoxious manner. The whereas is framed after old Thad's views, the resolution after those of President Johnson. The former denies that Tennessee is already a State, and sets forth that she is admitted to her old place by the authority and under a law of Congress enacted for the occasion. It establishes no precedent for the admission of other Southern representatives. In voting for the joint resolution, the democracy will endorse Thad's reconstruction policy, and nearly all will vote for it. An attempt will be made, of course, to detach the resolution from the preamble, which will call out all the friends of the President's policy; but they are far from being confident of success. Thad acknowledges that remonstrances from home have forced the conviction upon him, and that something of this kind must be done to prevent the further estrangement of Congress from the people.

VISITORS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Senate not being in session to-day was the signal and excuse for another tremendous rush to the White House. Among the visitors were Senators Cowan, Dixon, Douglass, and Lane, of Kansas; and Generals Grant, Steedman, Lew Wallace and Green Clay Smith.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

An application for the New York Collectorship was lately heard to say that in a recent conversation the President assured him some appointment would soon be made, but gave him no clue to the lucky individual.

TRADE WITH THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

The Committee of Ways and Means will early next week make an effort to pass the bill regulating trade with the British North American Provinces, in view of the fact that the Reciprocity treaty will soon expire by its own limitation. The House will then be asked to resume the consideration of the loan bill.

RADICAL SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE.

Congressman McKee, of Kentucky; Bea. Leon, of Missouri, and Thornton, of Illinois, spoke to-day in "ornamental" session. McKee is a close follower of Thad Stevens, and has everything south of the Ohio river, except the South included, with the most furious hatred. He scolded about a dozen of his radical friends to the verge of connivance this afternoon by a particularly bitter speech.

SETTLEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF DECREASED SOLDIERS.

The work of settling the accounts of deceased soldiers is progressing slowly but steadily in the office of the Second Auditor. His clerks are now engaged on the accounts for January and February, 1865, and will soon have those completed. The average number of accounts to audit per month is about ten thousand, and it takes the present clerical force about one month to audit that number of accounts.

RETIREMENT PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

The following order has been issued by General Grant:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Acting General-in-Chief,
Washington, March 1, 1866.

A board of officers will assemble at St. Louis, Missouri, on March 14, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to make recommendations for brevet promotion from any brevet or actual rank for which the appointment is already confirmed, and for the promotion of such officers in the regular army, in making recommendations, the board will be governed by their personal knowledge of the officers they recommend, and by the official record of services during the recent war. The Board will consist of four members, one of whom shall be appointed from those names already made but not confirmed, or from others not so appointed. The recommendations will be of two classes—First, for gallant and meritorious service; second, for faithful service. Recommendation for the first class will be given for specific actions and campaigns in which the officer recommended has been present; and where more than one brevet is recommended the special action or campaign shall be stated which each brevet represents. The Assistant General will be directed to forward the senior officer of the Board at St. Louis, Mo., the recommendations for brevets and other information necessary for the action of the Board, in the case of all officers nominated or recommended for brevet promotion.

Detail for the Board. Major-General W. T. Sherman, Major-General G. G. Meade, Major-General P. H. Sheridan, Major-General G. H. Thomas; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. M. Dayton, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, etc.

By command of **Lieutenant General GRANT.**

K. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE RICHMOND BANKS TO HAVE THE COIN EVACUATED OFF AT THE TIME OF THE REBEL EVACUATION RESTORED TO THEM.

At the time of the evacuation of Richmond the Banking establishments of that city continued to send away the amount of coin belonging to the different institutions to a point further South, for the purpose of securing it. The amount originally reached the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which one hundred and fifty thousand was lost by plunder, and the remainder placed on deposit in Washington, Ga., in charge of a special agent of the Richmond banks, who, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs, was unable to get back to Richmond, and was, therefore, compelled to remain there sometime. While this coin was at Washington, Ga., claim was made to it by General Wild, of the Freedmen's Bureau, on the ground that it was captured property, and an investigation of the case by General Wild resulted in giving right of possession to the agent of the banks.

Afterwards, about the twentieth of August last, an order from the President, through the Secretary of War, was received by General Steedman, then commanding the department, to turn over the captured coin on deposit to a Treasury agent. This was done and the coin sent to this city, where it was placed on special deposit with the Treasurer of the United States. Claim is now made in behalf of the Richmond banks for the restoration of this money, and it is alleged that the order of the President was made without full information of the facts in the case. After a full and careful examination by the Treasury Department the master has been referred to the President, who has ordered that the coin be restored, provided the identity between the amount now on deposit in the Treasury and that claimed by the banks can be established, and a compliance made with certain formal conditions imposed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, finds it impossible to close up his naval business as soon as was anticipated, and will probably be detained in the department six or eight weeks longer.

NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The total amount of fractional currency issued, last week was \$762,600.

ACCUMULATION OF WATER PAPER IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The direction of the Secretary of the Treasury that water paper which he necessarily accumulates in that depart-

ment will be manufactured into various kinds of stationery for departmental use.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1866.

The House sat in Committee of the Whole on the President's message.

General debate was the only thing in order.

There was not a score of members in the hall while the journal was being read, and the audience in the gallery was correspondingly slim. No sort of interest was taken in the proceedings.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Among the reports of a private character made yesterday was one by Mr. Washburne, (rep.) of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Claims, adversely on forty bills for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States, by the rebels in the Civil War. The war had settled more firmly than constitutional amendments, and the bills were never favored in a free country. They were "unconventional," the anti-slavery spirit of a free and independent people. The acts of Congress which grew out of the war, and it cost, "to pay away with the war." The power of the Union had triumphed. Its future security depended, not upon the laws, but upon the great fact of the complete and unanimous adoption of the Constitution. He held a short speech in the House dependent not so much on the determination of the Senate, and the qualifications prescribed in the constitution. The oaths were never favored in a free country. They had acted in a manner which he regarded as a heresy. But in judgment of the House should not the constitution be upheld? That decision would not be made, but could be made by the South to come back, not degraded, but in the full manhood—the equal of the people of every other section of the country. They and their children had to live with us, and their children for generations to come, and it was better that they should be born here, and die here, and be buried here, in regard to the right of secession, which he had always regarded as a heresy. But in judgment of the House should not the rebellion be upheld? That he (Wade) would not blame them for exercising it whenever they thought the contingency had come. Mr. Flock also quoted articles from the New York Tribune, and from the Free Soil, in favor of the amendment.

Mr. McKee, (rep.) of Ky., then proceeded to address the House at length in support of the amendment to the constitution which was introduced on the 15th of February, providing that no person should be a Senator or Representative in the House unless he had been a soldier in the Union. He had held office over a million men, and had been a confederate, or who had voluntarily aided the rebellion, or who should hereafter be guilty of similar offences. Mr. McKee, in condemning the policy of the President, said that he had no objection to the amendment.

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